

CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A multifunctional tube capable of conveying at least one item selected from the group consisting of gasses and liquids into and out of the body wherein an imaging sensor is incorporated in the anterior face of said tube and wherein:
 - at least one conduit of energy to activate said imaging sensor is associated with the wall of said tube;
 - at least one conducting element for transmitting signals of said imaging sensor to the rear end of said tube, and
 - at least one receiver for said signals.
2. (Previously Presented) A multifunctional tube capable of conveying at least one item selected from the group consisting of gasses and liquids into and out of the body as in claim 1 and wherein the wall of said tube comprises a channel.
3. (Previously Presented) A multifunctional tube capable of conveying at least one item selected from the group consisting of gasses and liquids into and out of the body as in claim 2 and wherein the wall of said tube comprises a totally embedded channel.
4. (Previously Presented) A multifunctional tube capable of conveying at least one item selected from the group consisting of gasses and liquids into and

out of the body as in claim 2 and wherein the wall of said tube comprises a recessed channel.

5. (Previously Presented) A multifunctional tube capable of conveying at least one item selected from the group consisting of gasses and liquids into and out of the body as in claim 1 and wherein a lighting element is associated with said anterior face of said tube.
6. (Previously Presented) A multifunctional tube capable of conveying at least one item selected from the group consisting of gasses and liquids into and out of the body as in claim 5 and wherein said lighting element is an optical fiber running along the wall of said tube.
7. (Previously Presented) A multifunctional tube capable of conveying at least one item selected from the group consisting of gasses and liquids into and out of the body as in claim 5 and wherein said lighting element is a light emitting source.
8. (Previously Presented) A method for placing a tube into internal organs of a body wherein an imaging sensor is incorporated in an anterior face of a tube capable of conveying at least one item selected from the group consisting of gasses and liquids into and out of the body and wherein:

- energy is supplied to said anterior face of said tube for at least activating said at least one imaging sensor by way of at least one conductor running along said tube;
- signals are transmitted from said at least one imaging sensor to a rear of said tube, and
- said signals are fed into a receiver of said signals.

9. (Previously Presented) A method for placing a tube into internal organs of a body as in claim 8 and wherein some of said energy supplied to said anterior face of said tube is used for keeping a sensor clear.

10. (Previously Presented) A method for placing a tube into internal organs of a body as in claim 8 and wherein said signals are raw.

11. (Previously Presented) A method for placing a tube into internal organs of a body as in claim 8 and wherein said signals are pre processed.

12. (Currently Amended) A method for detecting changes in indications of vital functions of a patient, wherein at least one imaging sensor ~~sensors~~ incorporated in the anterior face of a tube used to convey fluids into and out of the body, in said patient, continuously ~~send~~ sends signals which are interpreted to indicate changes of said indications.

13. (Previously Presented) A method for detecting changes in indications of vital functions of a patient, as in claim 12 and wherein an alarm is set when a change of said indications of vital functions of a patient pass a predetermined threshold.
14. (Previously Presented) A tube for performing medical tasks of conveying at least one item selected from the group consisting of gasses and liquids, to and from penetrated organs and wherein said tube is also used for inspection tasks utilizing at least one imaging sensor for examining at least the reaction of said penetrated organs to the penetration.
15. (New) A method for detecting changes in indications of vital functions of a patient, as in claim 12 and wherein said signals are images.